

of S. 328, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for an optional provision for the reduction of work-related vehicle trips and miles travelled in ozone nonattainment areas designated as severe, and for other purposes.

S. 356

At the request of Mr. SHELBY, the names of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] were added as cosponsors of S. 356, a bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the Government of the United States.

S. 376

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 376, a bill to resolve the current labor dispute involving major league baseball, and for other purposes.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 77—COMMEMORATING THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES WHILE SERVING AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. LOTT (for Mr. KEMPTHORNE, for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, and Mr. FORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 77

Whereas, the well being of all citizens of this country are preserved and enhanced as a direct result of the vigilance and dedication of law enforcement personnel;

Whereas, more than 500,000 men and women, at great risk to their personal safety, presently serve their fellow citizens in their capacity as guardians of the peace;

Whereas, peace officers are the front line in preserving our children's right to receive an education in a crime free environment that is all too often threaten by the insidious fear caused by violence in schools;

Whereas, 157 peace officers lost their lives in the performance of their duty in 1994, and a total of 13,413 men and women have now made that supreme sacrifice;

Whereas, every year 1 in 9 officers are assaulted, 1 in 25 is injured, and 1 in 4,000 is killed in the line of duty;

Whereas, on May 15, 1994 more than 15,000 peace officers are expected to gather in our Nation's Capital to join with the families of their recently fallen comrades to honor them and all others before them: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That May 15, 1995, is hereby designated as "National Peace Officers Memorial Day" for the purpose of recognizing all peace officers slain in the line of duty. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe this day with the appropriate ceremonies and respect.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

##### ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION SALE ACT

##### MURKOWSKI (AND STEVENS) AMENDMENT NO. 239

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself and Mr. STEVENS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 395) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Energy to sell the Alaska Power Marketing Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end of Title I of S. — add the following: "(k) For the purposes of section 147 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code, 'first use' Snettisham occurs upon the acquisition of the property by the State of Alaska."

#### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Tuesday, February 14, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the fiscal year 1996 budget.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

##### COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Thursday, February 16, 1995, beginning at 9:30 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on the fiscal year 1996 budget.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

##### COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, February 13, for purposes of conducting a full committee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. The purpose of the hearing is to consider the nomination of Wilma Lewis to be inspector general of the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### BLOCK GRANTS

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, in recent weeks much has been written and said about proposals to combine all

Federal food assistance programs into a block grant to States. The debate has lead to a close examination of nutrition programs such as WIC and the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. As a strong supporter of these vital programs, I have been deeply concerned about the potential consequences such action could have on our Nation's most vulnerable—children, pregnant women, and senior citizens.

The Census Bureau estimates that more than 37 million Americans live below the poverty line. More distressing, however, is that children continue to be the poorest age group in the country. Over the past 20 years, the number of American children in poverty has increased by more than 37 percent. According to data released by the National Center for Children in Poverty last month, 6 million American children under age 6 were living in poverty in 1992—the highest rate since researchers have been documenting such figures.

Mr. President, in my view, we have a responsibility to these children. If our children are to succeed in an increasingly competitive world, efforts to guarantee them access to basic nutrition services must be maintained and expanded. Traditionally, the Federal Government has exhibited a strong commitment to its food assistance programs and many of these programs are among the most successful of all Federal initiatives.

Take, for example, the WIC or Women, Infants, and Children Program. WIC provides food vouchers and nutrition education to pregnant women and young children and is expected to support an average of 7.2 million participants at an average monthly cost of \$42.38 per person per month in fiscal year 1995. The General Accounting Office estimates that WIC services to pregnant women who gave birth in 1990 cost the Federal Government nearly \$296 million, but could save a projected \$1.036 billion in Federal, State, local, and private dollars by the year 2008. According to a Harvard University study, every dollar spent on prenatal care through the WIC Program saves as much as \$3 in future health care costs. The Department of Agriculture also estimates that every dollar spent on prenatal care through the WIC Program results in a significant Medicaid savings within the first 60 days after birth.

The WIC Program not only provides taxpayers one of the greatest returns on their investment, it has also improved the long-term health of millions of American women and children. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, since the inception of the WIC Program, low birthweight rates have dropped, the prevalence of anemia in preschool-aged children has declined, and the incidence of stunting has decreased by nearly 65 percent.

To date, this important program has served almost 90,000 of more than 210,000 eligibles in my home State of

Maryland. If this program were to become part of a block grant to States, the USDA estimates that at least 12 percent of the total funding for the program would be cut, which translates to a loss of approximately \$3.6 million for Maryland.

I wonder, Mr. President how many people realize that the National School Lunch Program—the oldest of all child nutrition programs—serves more than 25 million meals daily and boasts a 90-percent participation rate of schools nationwide? The average daily participation rate in Maryland is estimated to be around 374,855 children out of a public school enrollment of 763,274—nearly half of all children enrolled in the Maryland public school system. The Maryland State Department of Education estimates that Maryland would lose more than \$22 million in funding for fiscal year 1996 if proposals to block grant nutrition programs were implemented.

In addition, block granting nutrition programs would effectively eliminate all uniform national standards for nutrition. These standards, which were strengthened last year through the Better Nutrition and Health for Children Act, appropriately recognized that in providing food assistance to needy children, it is equally important to make certain that the food provided is nutritious. To neglect this important aspect of the debate would be truly irresponsible.

A recent editorial in the Baltimore Sun stated that “By and large, Federal food programs work well. They reach the people who need them, and their existence over the past couple of decades has demonstrably reduced hunger and malnutrition.” Mr. President, Federal food assistance programs do work well. They achieve their desired goals with a high degree of efficiency and success. In this case, the old adage “if it's not broke, don't fix it” rings true.●

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize February as Black History Month and to honor the rich cultural heritage of African-Americans in my State of New Jersey. In the arts or letters, history or politics, business or education, New Jersey's African-American community has made a strong and lasting impact on our Nation's culture.

We in New Jersey are very proud that so many great figures in history have called our State home. This morning, in honor of Black History Month, I would like to call the Senate's attention to four distinguished African-Americans who made major contributions to my State and our country.

First, Mr. President, I would call your attention to Jessie Redmon Fauset, the seventh child born to Redmon Fauset, an African Methodist Episcopal minister in Camden, NJ. Jessie grew up in poor circumstances, but her family made education a top pri-

ority, and in 1905 she went on to become the first black woman in the country elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After graduating, Ms. Fauset taught high school French for many years, before becoming literary editor of the *Crisis*, an NAACP publication that played a central role in the Harlem renaissance.

In addition to her work as an editor, Ms. Fauset was also a successful novelist. Her initial motivation for becoming a novelist was her belief that African-Americans were not being portrayed accurately in black fiction. Her work did paint a more accurate picture, and as a result, she is still read by those who want to understand African-American life.

Second, Mr. President, while many do not know it, the great actress and singer Melba Moore is a New Jersey native and a product of New Jersey schools. Ms. Moore grew up in Newark, where she attended Arts High School and majored in music, following in the footsteps of other prominent musicians, including Sarah Vaughan.

After high school, Melba Moore attended Montclair State Teachers College and worked as an elementary school music teacher. She loved her students, but her heart was on the stage. Ms. Moore soon left teaching and began wowing Broadway crowds with her amazing voice and her brilliant sense of humor. Ms. Moore made her Broadway debut in “Hair,” where she attracted widespread attention as the first black lead of any of the Broadway “Hair” companies around the world—and in many people's opinion, the best. Melba Moore once said, “I want to give black people something to look up to, an image they can be proud of and kids can emulate.” She certainly has done that.

Third, Mr. President, we in New Jersey are very proud to include abolition leader William Still as one of our own. William Still was the son of two former slaves who escaped from the Eastern Shore of Maryland to Burlington County, NJ, in the early 19th century. As a young married man, Mr. Still found a job at the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery. He soon became a leader in the underground railroad and began to aid fugitives from slavery, offering many of them room and board in his home. One of the former slaves passing through to Canada turned out to be William Still's own brother. Mr. Still was so affected by that discovery that he began to keep careful records of all the former slaves who passed through Philadelphia and New Jersey.

In 1872, Mr. Still turned these records into a thorough and compelling book, which continues to be one of the most influential records of the underground railroad movement. William Still's legacy was not just the many lives he saved through the underground railroad; it is also the timeless chronicle he left of his efforts and those of others who helped fugitive slaves escape to Canada.

Finally, Mr. President, a spirit of social activism also drove Paul Robeson, a Princeton, NJ, native, who achieved fame as an all-American football player at Rutgers University and later attained worldwide recognition as an actor and singer.

In an interview, Paul Robeson once described his goals this way:

If I can teach my audience who know almost nothing about [my people], to know [them] through my songs and through my roles . . . then I will feel that I am an artist, and that I am using my act for myself, for my race, for the world.

Anyone who had the fortune to hear Paul Robeson sing a spiritual, anyone who saw his unparalleled performance of “Othello,” anyone who heard him speak so passionately about the ills of segregation and of poverty, knows that in his long and fulfilling life, Paul Robeson, the son of a former slave, changed all of us, black and white alike, by sharing his passion for justice and for equality.

Mr. President, there are countless other African-American heroes who hail from New Jersey: poets and scientists, entertainers and political activist. And there are uncounted others who may never be known beyond their families or their neighborhoods, but who have lived their lives with dignity and contributed a basic decency and distinction to our State.

Let me just say in closing, that Black History Month should be a time for reflection; a time to reflect on the accomplishments of African-Americans throughout this country and throughout our history, accomplishments that often were made in the face of racism, of poverty, and unequal opportunity. It should be a time to increase our understanding of African-American history and culture, and a time to reaffirm our understanding of our cultural diversity, our commitment to equality, and our support of racial justice.●

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 86-380, appoints the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, vice Senator DURENBERGER.

#### TO COMMEMORATE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 77) to commemorate and acknowledge the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who lost their